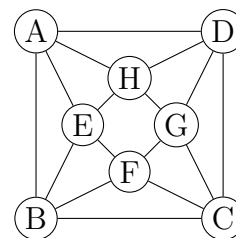
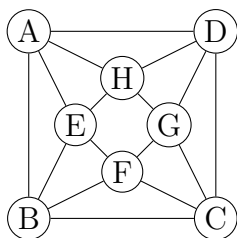


1. Draw two different Hamiltonian circuit in the graph below. Below each graph, list the vertices of your circuit in order.



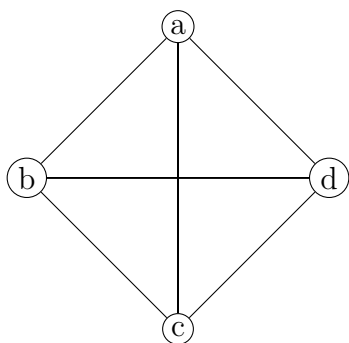
-
- ```

graph TD
 I((I)) --- B((B))
 I((I)) --- D((D))
 B((B)) --- D((D))
 B((B)) --- F((F))
 B((B)) --- E((E))
 F((F)) --- E((E))
 F((F)) --- K((K))
 E((E)) --- K((K))
 K((K)) --- G((G))
 K((K)) --- H((H))
 G((G)) --- D((D))
 H((H)) --- D((D))
 C((C)) --- F((F))
 C((C)) --- G((G))
 A((A)) --- E((E))
 A((A)) --- H((H))
 C((C)) --- A((A))

```

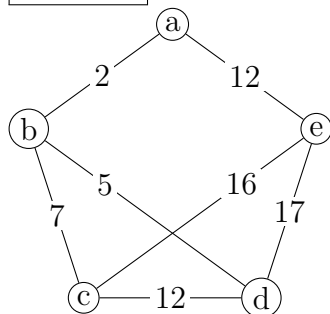
- 1

3. List *every* possible Hamiltonian circuit in the graph below. Give a numerical justification that you have all of them.



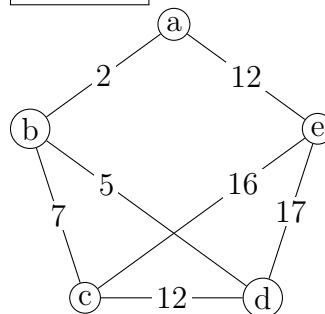
4. The following graph has two different Hamiltonian circuits. Highlight one on each copy of the graph and compute the total weight of the circuit.

Circuit 1



Weight: \_\_\_\_\_

Circuit 2



Weight: \_\_\_\_\_

Which Hamiltonian circuit has the smallest weight? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Recall that Kruskal's Algorithm found a minimum weight spanning tree by selecting the cheapest edges that don't form a circuit. Do you think such an algorithm can be modified to find a minimum weight Hamiltonian circuit? What modifications would be needed? What might be some challenges?